5. Mandate; precept; command.
Give *order* to my ſervants, that they take
No note of our being abſent. *Shakeſp. Mer. of Ven.*
If the lords of the council iſſued out any *order* againſt them, or if the king ſent a proclamation for their repair to their houſes, preſently ſome nobleman deputed by the tables publiſhed a proteſtation againſt thoſe *orders* and proclamations. *Clarendon.*
Upon this new fright, an *order* was made by both houſes for diſarming all the papiſts in England; upon which, and the like *orders*, though ſeldom any thing was after done, yet it ſerved to keep up the apprehenſions in the people, of dangers and deſigns, and to diſincline them from any reverence or affection to the queen. *Clarendon.*
I have received an *order* under your hand for a thouſand pounds in words at length. *Tatler*, N°. 60.
6. Rule; regulation.
The church hath authority to eſtabliſh that for an *order* at one time, which at another time it may aboliſh, and in both do well. *Hooker, b. v. ſ. 8.*
7. Regular government.
The night, their number, and the ſudden act
Would daſh all *order*, and protect their fact. *Daniel.*
8. A ſociety of dignified perſons diſtinguiſhed by marks of honour.
Elves,
The ſeveral chairs of *order* look you ſcour,
With juice of balm and ev'ry precious flow'r. *Shakeſp.*
Princes many times make themſelves deſires, and ſet their hearts upon toys; ſometimes upon a building; ſometimes upon erecting of an *order*. *Bacon.*
She left immortal trophies of her fame,
And to the nobleſt *order* gave the name. *Dryden.*
By ſhining marks, diſtinguiſh'd they appear,
And various *orders* various enſigns bear. *Granville.*
9. A rank, or claſs.
The king commanded the high prieſt and the prieſts of the ſecond *order*, to bring forth out of the temple all the veſſels. 2 *Kings* xxiii. 4.
Th' Almighty ſeeing,
From his tranſcendent ſeat the ſaints among,
To thoſe bright *orders* utter'd thus his voice. *Milton.*
10. A religious fraternity.
Find a bare foot brother out,
One of our *order* to aſſociate me,
Here viſiting the ſick. *Shakeſp. Rom. and Juliet.*
11. [In the plural.] Hierarchical ſtate.
If the faults of men in *orders* are only to be judged among themſelves, they are all in ſome ſort parties. *Dryden.*
Having in his youth made a good progreſs in learning, that he might dedicate himſelf more intirely to religion he entered into holy *orders*, and in a few years became renowned for his ſanctity of life. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N°. 164.
12. Means to an end.
Virgins muſt remember, that the virginity of the body is only excellent in *order* to the purity of the ſoul; for in the ſame degree that virgins live more ſpiritually than other perſons, in the ſame degree is their virginity a more excellent ſtate. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*
We ſhould behave reverently towards the Divine Majeſty, and juſtly towards men; and in *order* to the better diſcharge of theſe duties, we ſhould govern ourſelves in the uſe of ſenſual delights, with temperance. *Tillotſon, Serm. 6.*
The beſt knowledge is that which is of greateſt uſe in *order* to our eternal happineſs. *Tillotſon, Serm. 1.*
What we ſee is in *order* only to what we do not ſee; and both theſe ſtates muſt be joined together. *Atterbury.*
One man purſues power in *order* to wealth, and another wealth in *order* to power, which laſt is the ſafer way, and generally followed. *Swift's Exam.* N°. 27.
13. Meaſures; care.
It were meet you ſhould take ſome *order* for the ſoldiers, which are now firſt to be diſcharged and diſpoſed of ſome way; which may otherwiſe grow to as great inconvenience as all this that you have quit us from. *Spenſer on Ireland.*
Provide me ſoldiers,
Whilſt I take *order* for mine own affairs. *Shakeſp.*
The money promiſed unto the king, he took no *order* for, albeit Soſtratus required it. 2 *Mac.* iv. 27.
If any of the family be diſtreſſed, *order* is taken for their relief and competent means to live. *Bacon.*
14. [In architecture.] A ſyſtem of the ſeveral members, ornaments, and proportions of columns and pilaſters; or it is a regular arrangement of the projecting parts of a building, eſpecially thoſe of a column; ſo as to form one beautiful whole: or *order* is a certain rule for the proportions of columns, and for the figures which ſome of the parts ought to have, on the account of the proportions that are given them. There are five *orders* of columns; three of which are Greek, *viz.* the doric, ionic, and corinthian; and two Italian, *viz.* the tuſcan and compoſite. The whole is compoſed of two parts at leaſt, the column and the entablature, and of four parts at the moſt; where there is a pedeſtal under the columns, and one acroter or little pedeſtal on the top of the entablature. The column has three parts; the baſe, the ſhaft, and the capital; which parts are all different in the ſeveral *orders*.
In the tuſcan *order*, any height being given, divide it into ten parts and three quarters, called diameters, by diameters is meant the thickneſs of the ſhaft at the bottom, the pedeſtal having two; the column with baſe and capital, ſeven; and the entablature one and three quarters.
In the doric *order*, the whole height being given, is divided into twelve diameters or parts, and one third; the pedeſtal having two and one third, the column eight, and the entablature two.
In the ionic *order*, the whole height is dividedinto thirteen diameters and a half, the pedeſtal having two and two thirds, the column nine, and the entablature one and four fifths.
In the corinthian *order*, the whole height is divided into fourteen diameters and a half, the pedeſtal having three, the column nine and a half, and the entablature two.
In the compoſite *order*, the whole height is divided into fifteen diameters and one third; the pedeſtal having three and one third, the column ten, and the entablature two.
In a colonnade or range of pillars, the intercolumination or ſpace between columns in the tuſcan *order*, is four diameters. In the doric *order*, two and three quarters; in the ionic *order*, two and a quarter; in the corinthian *order*, two; and in the compoſite *order*, one and a half. *Builder's Dict.*

To O'RDER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To regulate; to adjuſt; to manage; to conduct.
To him that *ordereth* his converſation aright, will I ſhew the ſalvation of God. *Pſ.* l. 23.
As the ſun when it ariſeth in the heaven, ſo is the beauty of a good wife in the *ordering* of her houſe. *Eccluſ.* xxvi. 16.
Thou haſt *ordered* all in meaſure, number, and weight. *Wiſd.* xi. 20.
Bias being aſked how a man ſhould *order* his life? anſwered, as if a man ſhould live long, or die quickly. *Bacon.*
2. To manage; to procure.
The kitchin clerk that hight digeſtion,
Did *order* all the cates in ſeemly wiſe. *Fairy Queen.*
3. To methodiſe; to diſpoſe fitly.
Theſe were the *orderings* of them in their ſervice, to come into the houſe of the Lord. 1 *Chron.* xxiv. 19.
4. To direct; to command.
5. To ordain to ſacerdotal function.
The book requireth due examination, and giveth liberty to object any crime againſt ſuch as are to be *ordered*. *Whitgift.*

O'RDERER. *n. ſ.* [from *order*.] One that orders, methodiſes, or regulates.
That there ſhould be a great diſpoſer and *orderer* of all things, a wiſe rewarder and puniſher of good and evil, hath appeared ſo equitable to men, that they have concluded it neceſſary. *Suckling.*

O'RDERLESS. *adj.* [from *order*.] Diſorderly; out of rule.
All form is formleſs, order *orderleſs*,
Save what is oppoſite to England's love. *Shakeſpeare.*

O'RDERLINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *orderly*.] Regularity; methodicalneſs.

O'RDERLY. *adj.* [from *order*.]
1. Methodical; regular.
The book requireth but *orderly* reading. *Hooker.*
2. Not tumultuous; well regulated.
Balfour, by an *orderly* and well-governed march, paſſed in the king's quarters without any conſiderable loſs, to a place of ſafety. *Clarendon, b.* viii.
3. According with eſtabliſhed method.
As for the orders eſtabliſhed, ſith the law of nature, of God and man, do all favourthat which is in being, till *orderly* judgment of deciſion be given againſt it, it is but juſtice to exact obedience of you. *Hooker's Pref.*
A clergy reformed from popery in ſuch a manner, as happily to preſerve the mean between the two extremes, in doctrine, worſhip, and government, perfected this reformation by quiet and *orderly* methods, free from thoſe confuſions and tumults that elſewhere attended it. *Atterbury.*

O'RDERLY. *adv.* [from *order*.] Methodically; according to order; regularly; according to rule.
All parts of knowledge have been thought by wiſe men to be then moſt *orderly* delivered and proceeded in, when they are drawn to their firſt original. *Hooker, b.* i.
Aſk him his name, and *orderly* proceed
To ſwear him. *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.
Make it *orderly* and well,
According to the faſhion of the time. *Shakeſpeare.*
It is walled with brick and ſtone, intermixed *orderly*. *Sandys.*
How ſhould thoſe active particles, ever and anon juſtled by the occurſion of other bodies, whereof there is an infinite ſtore, ſo *orderly* keep their cells without any alteration of ſite. *Glanville.*
In the body, when the principal parts, the heart and liver, do their offices, and all the inferior ſmaller veſſels act *orderly* and duly, there ariſes a ſweet enjoyment upon the whole, which we call health. *South's Serm.*

O'RDINABLE. *adj.* [*ordino*, Lat.] Such as may be appointed.
All the ways of œconomy God hath uſed toward a rational creature, to reduce mankind to that courſe of living which is moſt perfectly agreeable to our nature, and by the mercy of God *ordinable* to eternal bliſs. *Hamm.*

O'RDINAL. *adj.* [*ordinal*, Fr. *ordinalis*, Lat.] Noting order: as, ſecond, third.
The moon's age is thus found, add to the epact the day of the month and the *ordinal* number of that month from March inclusive, becauſe the epact begins at March, and the ſum of thoſe, caſting away thirty or twenty-nine, as often as it ariſeth, is the age of the moon. *Holder.*

O'RDINAL. *n. ſ.* [*ordinal*, Fr. *ordinale*, Latin.] A ritual; a book containing orders. *Ainſ.*

O'RDINANCE. *n. ſ.* [*ordonnance*, French.]
1. Law; rule; preſcript.
It ſeemeth hard to plant any ſound *ordinance*, or reduce them to a civil government; ſince all their ill cuſtoms are permitted unto them. *Spenſer on Ireland.*
Let Richard and Elizabeth,
The true ſucceeders of each royal houſe,
By God's fair *ordinance* conjoin together! *Shakeſp.*
2. Obſervance commanded.
One *ordinance* ought not to exclude the other, much leſs to diſparage the other, and leaſt of all to undervalue that which is the moſt eminent. *Taylor.*
3. Appointment.
Things created to ſhew bare heads,
When one but of my *ordinance* ſtood up,
To ſpeak of peace or war. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*
4. A cannon. It is now generally written for diſtinction *ordnance*; its derivation is not certain.
Caves and womby vaultages of France,
Shall chide your treſpaſs and return your mock,
In ſecond accent to his *ordinance*. *Shakeſp. Hen.* V.

O'RDINARILY. *adv.* [from *ordinary*.]
1. According to eſtabliſhed rules; according to ſettled method.
We are not to look that the church ſhould change her publick laws and ordinances, made according to that which is judged *ordinarily*, and commonly fitteſt for the whole, although it chance that for ſome particular men the ſame be found inconvenient. *Hooker, b.* iv. *ſ.* 12.
Springs and rivers do not derive the water which they *ordinarily* refund, from rain. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*
2. Commonly; uſually.
The inſtances of human ignorance were not only clear ones, but ſuch as are not ſo *ordinarily* ſuſpected. *Glanv.*
Prayer ought to be more than *ordinarily* fervent and vigorous before the ſacrament. *South's Sermons.*

O'RDINARY. *adj.* [*ordinarius*, Latin.]
1. Eſtabliſhed; methodical; regular.
Though in arbitrary governments there may be a body of laws obſerved in the *ordinary* forms of juſtice, they are not ſufficient to ſecure any rights to the people; becauſe they may be diſpenſed with. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*
The ſtanding *ordinary* means of conviction failing to influence them, it is not to be expected that any extraordinary means ſhould be able to do it. *Atterbury.*
2. Common; uſual.
Yet did ſhe only utter her doubt to her daughters, thinking, ſince the worſt was paſt, ſhe would attend a further occaſion, leaſt over much haſte might ſeem to proceed of the *ordinary* miſlike between ſiſters in law. *Sidney.*
It is ſufficient that Moſes have the *ordinary* credit of an hiſtorian given him. *Tillotſon, Serm.* 1.
This deſignation of the perſon our author is more than *ordinary* obliged to take care of, becauſe he hath made the conveyance, as well as the power itſelf, ſacred. *Locke.*
There is nothing more *ordinary* than children's receiving into their minds propoſitions from their parents; which being faſtened by degrees, are at laſt, whether true or falſe, riveted there. *Locke.*
Method is not leſs requiſite in *ordinary* converſation, than in writing. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N°. 476.
3. Mean; of low rank.
Theſe are the paths wherein ye have walked, that are of the *ordinary* ſort of men; theſe are the very ſteps ye have trodden, and the manifeſt degrees whereby ye are of your guides and directors trained up in that ſchool. *Hooker.*
Men of common capacity, and but *ordinary* judgment, are not able to diſcern what things are fitteſt for each kind and ſtate of regiment. *Hooker, b.* i. *ſ.* 10.
Every *ordinary* reader, upon the publiſhing of a new poem, has will and ill-nature enough to turn ſeveral paſſages of it into ridicule, and very often in the right place. *Addiſon.*
My ſpeculations, when ſold ſingle, are delights for the rich and wealthy; after ſome time they come to the market in great quantities, and are every *ordinary* man's money. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N°. 488.
You will wonder how ſuch an *ordinary* fellow as Wood, could get his majeſty's broad ſeal. *Swift.*
4. Ugly; not handſome: as ſhe is an *ordinary* woman.

O'RDINARY. *n. ſ.*
1. Eſtabliſhed judge of eccleſiaſtical cauſes.
The evil will
Of all their pariſhioners they had conſtrain'd,
Who to the *ordinary* of them compl ain'd. *Hubberd.*
If fault be in theſe things any where juſtly found, law hath refered the whole diſpoſition and redreſs thereof to the *ordinary* of the place. *Hooker, b. v. ſ.* 12.
2. Settled eſtabliſhment.
Spain had no other wars ſave thoſe which were grown into an *ordinary*; now they have coupled therewith the extraordinary of the Valtoline and Palatinate. *Bacon.*
3. Actual and conſtant office.
Villiers had an intimation of the king's pleaſure to be his cup-bearer at large; and the ſummer following he was admitted in *ordinary*. *Wott.*
4. Regular price of a meal.
Our courteous Antony,
Being barber'd ten times o'er, goes to the feaſt;
And for his *ordinary* pays his heart
For what his eyes eat only. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopat.*
5. A place of eating eſtabliſhed at a certain price.
They reckon all their errors for accompliſhments; and all the odd words they have picked up in a coffee-houſe, or a gaming *ordinary*, are produced as flowers of ſtyle. *Swift.*

To O'RDINATE. *v. a.* [*ordinatus*, Latin.]
1. To appoint.
Finding how the certain right did ſtand,
With full conſent this man did *ordinate*
The heir apparent to the crown and land. *Daniel.*

O'RDINATE. *adj.* [*ordinatus*, Lat.] Regular; methodical.
*Ordinate* figures are ſuch as have all their ſides, and all their angles equal. *Ray on the Creation.*

ORDINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ordinatio*, Lat. from *ordinate*.]
1. Eſtabliſhed order or tendency.
Virtue and vice have a natural *ordination* to the happineſs and miſery of life reſpectively. *Norris.*
2. The act of inveſting any man with facerdotal power.
Though ordained by Arian biſhops, his *ordination* was never queſtioned. *Stilling fleet.*
St. Paul looks upon Titus as advanced to the dignity of a prime ruler of the church, and entruſted with a large dioceſe under the immediate government of their reſpective elders; and thoſe deriving authority from his *ordination*. *South.*

O'RDNANCE. *n. ſ.* [This was anciently written more frequently *ordinance*; but *ordnance* is uſed for diſtinction.] Cannon; great guns.
Have I not heard great *ordnance* in the field?
And heav'n's artillery thunder in the ſkies? *Shakeſp.*
When a ſhip feels or rolls in foul weather, the breaking looſe of *ordnance* is a thing very dangerous. *Raleigh.*
There are examples now of wounded perſons that have roared for anguiſh and torment at the diſcharge of *ordnance*, though at a very great diſtance. *Bentley's Serm.*

*ORDONNANCE. n. ſ.* [French.] Diſpoſition of figures in a picture.

O'RDURE. *n. ſ.* [*ordure*, French; from *ſordes*, Lat. *Skinner.*] Dung; filth.
Gard'ners with *ordure* hide thoſe roots
That ſhall firſt ſpring and be moſt delicate. *Shakeſp.*
Working upon human *ordure*, and by long preparation rendering it odoriferous, he terms it *zibetta occidentalis*. *Brown.*
We added fat pollutions of our own,
T' encreaſe the ſteaming *ordures* of the ſtage. *Dryden.*
Renew'd by *ordure*'s ſympathetick force,
As oil'd with magic juices for the courſe, *Pope.*
Vig'rous he riſes.

ORE. *n. ſ.* [one, or ona, Saxon; *oer*, Dutch, a mine.]
1. Metal unrefined; metal yet in its mineral ſtate.
Round about him lay on every ſide,
Great heaps of gold that never would be ſpent;
Of which ſome were rude *ore* not purify'd
Of Mulciber's devouring element. *Fairy Queen.*
They would have brought them the gold *ore* aboard their ſhips. *Raleigh's Apology.*
A hill not far,
Shone with a gloſſy ſcurf, undoubted ſign
That in his womb was hid metallic *ore*,
The work of ſulphur. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* i.
Who have labour'd more
To ſearch the treaſures of the Roman ſtore,
Or dig in Grecian mines for purer *ore*? *Roſcommon.*
We walk in dreams on fairy land,
Where golden *ore* lies mixt with common ſand. *Dryden.*
Thoſe who unripe veins in mines explore,
On the rich bed again the warm turf lay,
'Till time digeſts the yet imperfect *ore*,
And know it will be gold another day. *Dryden.*



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